THE WAR.

A Forced Passage of the Danube to be Made at Once.

TURKEY DEALING OUT DESTRUCTION.

The Devastation of the Russian Black Sea Ports Begun.

BURNING HER ABANDONED TOWNS.

English Sentiment and the Parliamentary Debate.

WHAT MUST NEUTRALITY ENDURE?

[DY CABLE TO THE REBALD.]

LONDON, May 16, 1877. The campaign along the Danube opened actively yesterday at several points. A great concentration of Russian troops is taking place at Lurun-Magureli, at which point the Eighth and Twellth Russian army corps will probably cross the Danube, thereby turning the Bulgarian quadrilateral. The Seventh and Eleventh corps will invade the Dobrudscha. It is even stated that these corps, with cavalry and artiflery, have already crossed at Potbach, in the Dobrudscha, and that an en gagement is now in progress. The Russian front wiff be covered by ten regiments of Cossacks. The inundations have now decreased in the Bula Valley, and 5,000 troops are marching down. The Russian army for actual operations now numbers nice corps. Gills two are destined for the Dobradscha. The main body, according to military calculations, will cross near Giurgevo and move southeast, toward Varna. Further confirmation of the Russian crossing seems to be contained in a Daily Telegraph special, dated Matchin, Monday, which says:- "The Russians are apparently making an attempt to cross the Danube. Heavy artillery firmg has been going on up to the moment of my sending this despatch. The Turks have been successful in repelling the attack. The Russians are believed to be in great force." The capture of the Turkish gunboat which tried to pass Katafat is confirmed. The gunboat was forced to surrender near Kalafat because of a heavy fire from a

A VALUABLE CAPTURE.

The Russians performed a very clever act on Sunday, which will go far toward rendering useless the Turkish flotilla now on the lower Danube. A steam tug was sent down the river from Ibrail to Galatz, where several lighters were secured and 200 laborers were taken on board. The tug then steamed across the river to the town of Ghiacet where several hundred tons of steamer coal had been accumulated for supplying the Turkish flotilla. This coal was speedily transterred to the lighters and safely taken to Ibrail.

A SCHEME OF DEVASTATION.

The policy of the Turkish navy now seems to be to devastate the northern and eastern coast, of the Riack Sea, good care being taken, however, to give Sebast apol, Odessa and Poti a wide berth. It is officially annonnced from St. Petersburg that on May 12 a Turkish squadron bombarded a village near Sookgoom-Kale, a Black Sca port, to the northward of Poti, in Abkesta. Near this point, it is reported, 1,000 Circassians were landed and that the commander of the Russian fortress at Sookgoom-Kale sent a detachment of Cossacks and militia in pursuit. The Turkish iron-clads, six in number, ceased bombarding the adjacent village and took up their position off the fortress of Soongooming its destruction. The commander is well prepared with torpedo bonts and the fortress is stocked with provisions and ammunition for a siege. This town is a place of some importance. The next ports to be stracked, carrying out this scheme, will be St. Douks, near Konstantine point. The next will be Navaginskoe, which is at the base of Mount Nongangous, one of the lottlest of the Caucasian range, and which is capped with snow nearly all the year. The next forts will be Fort Bolovin and Fort Lazarer, under Mount Goethe, a low peak close to the sea. The next point of attack will be Tounbs, located a short distance to the southwest of Chardak Point Lighthouse. Then Nagepsouko will be bombarded, after which an attempt will undoubtedly be made on the port Ghelenjik, a sheltered harbor near the northwestern extremit of the Caucasian range, southeastward of Sout Bay. Ghelenjik will, however, be well protected by torpedoes, which, with the rocks at the entrance to the harbor, will afford simple protection for the port. But a landing can be effected at Messip, a coast village to the southeastward, whence Ghelenjik can be approached and the heights southeast of the town occupied. The im portant town of Anapa will then be attacked. This indeed would be a prize, as it is the port of the entire territory north of the Caucasian mountains, stretching to the Don. A landing cannot be effecte here because the garrisons of three strong positions. inland from Anapa, can be readily concentrated to oppose it. However, Anapa may suffer severely from bombardment, because, from its position on a promontory, the western side of to the fire of heavy guns. The Turkish craise of devastation will probably cease at Anapa, because the forcing of Kertch Strait into the Sea of Azov would be impracticable. Indeed, it is not improbable that the Russians would deliberately leave the passage open in order to tempt the Turkish fleet a cal-de-sac, where they would be promptly added to the Russian naval forces in the Black Sea There are no points along the south coast of th Crimea worth the expenditure of coal and gunpowder to destroy. Consequently we may look for a concen-Ddessa, simply as a blockading squadron. A despatch from Kescheneff says:—"The Turkish squadron is expected off the Crimea on account of symptoms of disfection among the Tartar chiefs." 'NOT PREJUDICED; OH, NO."

In order that the readers of the HERALD may fully enderstand the feeling of the conservative purty here toward their old friends, the bashi-bazouks, I send special as it appears this morning. The conservative organ's correspondent evidently loves the Turk, and his employers permit him to color his tale to suit his audience. He says :-

I am glad to report a great success of the Turks In I am giad to report a great success of the Tarks in Asia on Monday. Admiral Hassen Packa, after bombarding the fortifications of Sukum-Kaleb, landed a number of solders, who were immediately joined by 3,000 natives. A violent combat ensued. The Russians were driven out of Sukum-Kaleh to-day. Upward of 10,000 natives joined the Turkish forces, who hold the fortifications. The town is in Sames. All the surrounding country is rising in support of the Turks. Telegraphic communication between Constantinopie and Kars by way of Erzeroum remains interes.

THE ASIAN ADVANCE. The universal desire is to know the truth about the fight at Batoum. So far all the evidence has come from Turkish sources, and has indicated a disastrous Russian defeat. The Central News Association, however, sent out the following St. Petersburg despatch last night:-"The Russians attacked Batoum on Briday. After a despetate ensusement wherein both

sides suffered heavily, the Russian positions were maintained." This is, in all probability, open to the same objection as the story from the Turkish capital. It is remarkable, however, if the Turks were victorious, that we have not had a fuller account of the en-

are massing large forces in the neighborhood of Kars. The Times' Therapia despatch announcing a Russian defeat with 4,000 killed near Batoum, which found many sceptics, is now more generally believed. A Vienna despatch, discussing various reports concerning the transcaucasian insurrection says:-"As the Grand Duke himself has already reported a rising in he mountains, there would seem to be some trou in store for the Russians which may not be without influence on the slowness of the advance on Erzeroum. The Circassians who have risen in the Russian transpancasian provinces destroyed almost all the telegraph wires in their neighborhoo The second son of Schamyl, who lives at St Peters-burg as an officer of the Imperial Guard, has been sent to Caucasus to take part in appeasing the rebellion there. The eldest son has been sent to Asia by the Turks to command the Circassians there.

THE BANNER OF DESOLATION. There being rumors in Tultcha that in the event of that place having to be abandoned orders have been given that it should be destroyed by the retreating parrison, the consuls of Austria, Greece and other States applied to the Governor, who acknowledged that such were his orders, but that before things came to such extremities he would give the consuls and all aliens timely warning, so as to provide for the safety of their persons and as much property as they could remove. Such orders, the Governor added, had been sent to all persons commanding in Bulgaria. The consuls communicated with their respective Envoys at Constantinople, and remonstrances were made by them to the Porte. The government gave reassuring answers as to the safety of the persons of foreign subjects, but evinced some disposition to persevere in its

destructive system of defensive warfare ROUMANIA RUSSIA'S ACTIVE ALLY. The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived at Bucharest yesterday morning to visit Prince Charles. He returned terday morning to visit Princo Charles. He returned in the organing to Piotesti. The Vienna Political Correspondence's Ancharest special says the object of the Grand Dake Nicholas' visit to Prince Charles was to arrive at a deligito agreement respecting the operations of the Roumanian army. The portion of the Roumanian army fit for active operations cannot be estimated at over 30,000. The plants are provided with various kinds of rifles. The cavairy are very mefficiently horsed. The artiflery are provided with Krupp guns. The Paris Journal des Debats of yesterday, published a special from Posth asserting that Roumania has declared war against Turkey. The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies have adopted a bill to cover the expense o mobilization by requisitions; also a bill regulating the position of officers on active service. The Chamber also voted \$50,000 to defray half the expenses of officers' campaigning equipments. This telegram says nothing about the formal declaration of war, as stated in the Journal des Debats despatch. The Chambers have given the government power to make such a ration, and a state of actual war really exists.

The Standard of this morning declares that "the Grand Duke Nicholas' reception at Bucharest was remarkably cold; not a single cheer was heard." There seems to be nothing remarkable in this fact. should be regarded with distrust. The Roumanian party, which demands active co-operation with Russia, is still beid in check by the influence of the foreign Minister, who favors a temporizing policy. Before taking the resolution about declaration of independence, it seems that the Ronmanian government applied to the German foreign office. In reply, Von Bulow's reported to have said, if the Roumanians made a de facto alteration in their political position they must do so at their own risk and peril. This answer doubtless contributed to prevent an open declaration of independence. ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question of Mr. Denison, said that the Indian government has no information that Russia has assembled a large force at Tashkend for offensive operations through Pamir. The Times, in a leading article, says:-

leading article, says:—

Nothing has been so remarkable during the debate in the House of Commons as the declarations in favor of peace, from conservatives as well as liberals. The war party fluds itself a small mimerity. We do not say that all danger is passed, for every Russian success may be expected to provoke unreasonable panic; but for the present the country and government are in the way of safety. Both sides of the House will doubtless claim some advantage, but the real gain lies with the party which is on the side of peace. If both parties claim that honorable distinction, so much the better for the country.

It is reported from Berlin that England and Russin are endeavoring to agree upon a line of demarkation for war operations which would prevent their interests from clashing. The Journal de St. Per criticises Lord Derby's speech, made in the House Lords, May 8. The Journal says there is no contradiction between the Czar's Moscow speech and his assurances to Lord Loftus at Livadia The Journal regrets that the action of the parliamentary opposition should lead British Ministers to sometimes make incautious and extreme statements. The friendly relations between England and Russia should induce frankness, not groundless suspicion. The semi-official Russian Agency says the serious prolonged debates in the House of Commons on the Eastern crisis are produc

ing a good impression at St. Petersburg; for it appears from the declarations of various Ministers that Engtend has solely in view the protection of English terests. Now, as Russia has no intention, directly or indirectly, of menacing the interests of England or any other Power, no cause for conflict is to be appre An analysis of last night's division in the House of

Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions shows that the majority consisted of 329 conservatives and 25 members of the opposition, the latter including the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Rocbuck and Sir Nathaniel Mayer, de Rothschild and 18 home rulers. The minority consisted of 12 home rulers, 1 conservative (Mr. Newdegate) and the rest liberais. The home rule leaders, Messra, Butt and Sullivan, abstained from AUSTRIA AND OTHER NEUTRALS

The Russian government, according to the latest advices from St. Petersburg, is quite roady to give the assurances required by Austria that the interruption to the navigation of the Danube shall be only temporary, and that it shall in no way prejudice the principl of freedom of the river as settled by the treaty of Paris. Russia, moreover, is willing to give these assurances in such public form as pate any apprehensions as to any intention of Russia to limit the freedom of the river except as demanded by the exigencies of war. A more serious question is the neutrality guaranteed to the works executed by the Danube Commission, and on which navigation at the mouths of the Danube entirely de nends. There seems to be no difference of opinion be tween the neutral Cabinets that the interests of the navigation of the Danube must be protected, and that anything tending permanently to injure these works by either belligerent would be deemed a violation neutrality. Consideration of the questions which might eventually arise in regard to the neutrality of the Danubian Commission and its work has led to an interchange of ideas between the neutral Powers, which is all the more advisable, as a financial difficulty will tirely stopped by the stoppage of navigation. There is every probability of the guaranteeing Powers being called upon to provide for the deficiency.

TURKEY'S DISAPPROTED PROVINCES. The Servian authorities have accumulated large stores of forage and provisions at Giadova. The Vienna Tamblatt's Cettinie special states that Vukovitch, chief of the Herzegovina insurgents, has blockaded the fortress of Kristac. The Miridites have driven the Turks from Oroschi after a sanguinary fight, wherein an entire Turkish battalion was destroyed. It is reported that the Miridite chief will bring down a strong corps to co-operate with the Montenegrins. Intelligence received at Vicana from Zara says that on the 13th inst an insurgent band burned the barracks at Grab and two blockhouses, two magazines and the Custom House at Zubrij. The Turkish soldiers made no resistance, but fled, leaving considerable ammunition and provisions.

The German government has not yet decided upor issuing a proclamation of neutrality, and it is said to only be after all the other great Powers set the example. Persons in Bernin professing to be well informed

deay that Count Schouvaloff's visit to Prince Bismarck

FOLAND CAN WAIT. The Paris Defense publishes a letter from the Polish Count Ladislaus Plaster denying that preparations have been made for an insurrection in Poland. He says any such movement now would only promote the views of the enemies of Poland, whose hour of deliverance ba not vet struck.

PROTECTION FOR PRENCH CITIZENS. The Paris Moniteur says numerous French residents of Cairo and Alexandria have asked the government to station a frigate in an Egyptian port, because of the excitement of the Mussulman population.

AFTER MORE MONEY. Zuhdi Effendi, one of the councillors of the Turkish Ministry of Finance, has arrived at Paris and is going to London. His visit seems to confirm the statemen published in the London Financier, May 11, that Turkish agent would shortly arrive in London for the purpose of negotiating a loan. GREECE'S VOICE FOR WAR.

The first collision between the Greek insurgents and the Turkish troops has occurred near Armyros, in Thessaly. The press of Athens unanimously demai

THE DEPARTING RUSSIAN FLEET.

At nine o'clock this morning the pilot will go on board the Russian flagship Svetlana, and before ten she will steam down the North River into the bay and out to sea, followed by the corvettes Askold and Boga tyr. M. Nicholas Shiskin, the Russian Minister: Con sul General Bodisco, and Captain Nazimoff, of the Craysser, will accompany the departing fleet on the Svotiana as far as the lower bay, and return to the

M. Nicholas Shiskin, the Russian Minister: Admira Krown, of the Russian navy, and Consul General Bodisco brenklasted yesterday morning with Admira Boutakoff and Captain His imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis on board the Svetlana. The Grand theke Alexis went on shore at one o'clock, and passed the afternoon and evening in the city. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine was also on shore during the day.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE. A large quantity of ward room stores were taken on board the Svetlana yesterday morning, and pack ages were constantly arriving at the shore office to the officers of the fleet. Everything in the prepara tions being made seems to point to an extended cruise, though at the end of a couple of weeks the three vessels may turn up at this or another American

SPECULATIONS IN WASHINGTON ON THE DES TINATION OF THE FLEET-THE QUESTION OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1877. Nothing is known here as to the destination of the Russian fleet, now preparing to sail from New York harbor, and there are speculations only in regard thereto. The opinion has been expressed that it is the intention of these vessels to intercept on the ocean all vessels suspected of having arms or munitions of war for Turkey on board; but old naval officers, who have had years of experience in com mand of men-of-war, declare that Russia will not at tempt to search any vessel at sea bearing the American fing, as such an act would be regarded as unfriendly to the government of the United States. THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The late Rear Admiral John A. Dablgren, in his work on maritime international law, quotes from Wheaton to the effect that if a cargo is destined to be carried through blockade it can be captured at any stage of the voyage; and further, from Ortolan, that a neutral government is not obliged to prevent its citizens from onveying contraband, only not to protect them. It is therefore asserted that Russian vessels are not prevented by luternational law from boarding any vesse at sen suspected of carying arms to the Turks; but that if a vessel be boarded and such arms are found on board she must be taken into port for adjudication by a Court of Admiralty. THE PRESENT PRACTICE.

By the present practice of nations, if the neutral has done no more than carry for another goods which are in law contraband, the only penalty upon him is the loss of his troight, time and expenses; therefore a the United States occupy the position of a negtral, any vessel bearing the American flag and baying on board arms for Turkey would lose only the cargo and the vessel would be released. A neutral government being compelled not to protect any of its citizens engaged in conveying contraband of war we could not interfere in their behalf. Our treaties with Great Britain stipulate as to what shall be regarded contraband of war, and lengthy list of such articles is mentioned. With Ros. sia, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, Hanse Towns and Turkey, no contraband is defined. France, Prussis, Spain, Holland and Sweden, we are bound to the most limited contraband.

SAILING OF RUSSIAN VESSELS,

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15, 1877. The Russia corvetto Vastock satis to-day under sealed orders. The balance of the fleet will follow

METHODIST UNION

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE METHODIST AND METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1877. In the afternoon sessions of the two Methodist conventions the report of the Conference Committee was submitted, as follows:-

We, the Joint Committee of Conference of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist churches, would most respectfully submit the following as the result of our deliberation:—

most respectivity submit the following as the result of our deliberation:—

Resolved, That the "basis of union" agreed upon by the Joint Commission of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist charless at Pittsburg be adopted, and that we interpret that basis of union on the condition of receiving members into the church on substantially the same basis as that in the new edition of the Methodist Book of Listipline (the third item relative to children having been inadvertently omitted in the published "Basis of mion.") Resolved, That the matter of suffrage and eligibility to office be left to the annual conference steady and eligibility of the same ratio in the theneral Conference, and provided that are rule shall be passed which shall intringe upon the right of suffrage or eligibility to office. Resolved, That the Joint Committee of Conference recommend to the General Convention of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist charches now in session the innediate organization of the two bodies on the basis of union set forth in this report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

This report was signed by Reys, John Burns, chair-

mitted.

This report was signed by Revs. John Burns, chairman; J. M. P. Hickerson, secretary; William H. Wils, B. A. Bibb, Elms W. Wheat, P. F. Remsburg, William Mearus, K. F. Zolitckoffer, George R. Barr, Thomas J. Finch, James K. Nichols, G. G. Westlall, A. Harper and S. M. Lowden.

S. M. Lowden dissented from the inajority upon the third item relative to the suffrage, which states that every male over eighteen years of age may vote, and desired that each annual conference might extend the right of suffrage to the female memoers, as they may elect.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1877. The Fifth General Council of the Reformed Episcopa Church reassembled to-day. A resolution recommending that the Council elect a bishop for Great Britain and Ireland was offered and brought on a sharp discussion. A substitute setting forth that such election was laczpedrebt was lost.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

CLEVELAND, Obio, May 15, 1877. Judge Walker, of the United States District Court to-day appointed John S. Farlow, of Boston, as re ceiver of the Cincipnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, but refused to grant the wri of assistance which was prayed for to enable to take possession of the road. Mr. Farlow gave bonds in the sum of \$100,000 and the appointment was confirmed. This gives the road two receivers, one, Mr. Lea, appointed by the Common Pleas Court and afterward ordered to vacate. He has possession of the road now under Brush R. Sloan, of Sandusky, and retuses to be ousted. Mr. Farlow represents the Boston party.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

NEW PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING COFFEE. WARBINGTON, May 15, 1877. The Perchasing Committee of the Indian Bureau have rejected all proposals to furnish coilee, on ac-count of their being too high, and will advertise for new proposals for that article to supply the Indiana.

OVATION TO GENERAL CROOK.

ORAHA, Neb., May 15, 1877. Brigadier General George Crook arrive there from Vashington this morning, and was met at the railroa depot by several thousand citizens, including the milhary. There was a speech by the Mayor, and the General shook hands with the multitude. To-night a banquet and ball is to be given in his honor.

PELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

RIOT AT TIPPERARY

A Home Ruler Roughly Handled

THE SPANISH CONSCRIPTIONS.

Disastrous Explosion at Ville Franche.

A PAPAL PROMISE.

[DI CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Loxdon, May 16, 1877.

The little riot at Tipperary festerday has ruised quite a commotion among the members of the House of Commons. Mr. Casey, formerly associated with the Fenian cause, was contesting the seat of O'Callaghan (deceased) with Mr. Gray, who has always been conthe close of the polls it was discovered Casey had been beaten—Gray being elected by quite a large majority. This incensed the party who had been working for Casey to such an extent that when Gray subsequently appeared in the streets of the town a mob gathered around him, threatening him with violence and ultimately pelting him with stones. of the workingmen by addresses favoring quiet subballot, but without avail. mission to the police arrived on the spot and prepared to charge the crowd with fixed bayonets. Mayor ordered the riot act to be read. this was being done a heavy shower came on, which had more effect than the bayonets apparently, for the rioters gradually withdrew to shelter.

LIBERAL VICTORY IN WALES. An election for member of the liquide of Commons for the Montgomery district, in Wales, was held yesterday. Frederick Hambury Tracy, the liberal candi date and brother of the late member, was elected, defeating Viscount Castlerrag :, conservative, by 329 mg The district comprises the boroughs of Mont gomery, Newtown, Weishpool and some others. DON CARLOS DEFENDS THE SPANISH I VEROS

Don Carlos, in his letter addressed to the Marquis Valde Espona, with reference to the conscription, says :-- Those who think the facros impair the national and monarchical unity of Spain are mistaken. As guardian of the rights of all Spaniards I protest against iniquitous decrees and against fresh attacks upon and revolution of venerable institutions. The Basque people know the legitimate monarchy has always been their rampart. They shall live under the standard of true Spain. I am the depository of it, and I am keeping it unsuited for the moment when God shall indicate the hour of justice.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT VILLE PRANCHE. A sad disaster is reported from the port of Ville Franche. As the French squadron were getting under sail the boiler of the frigate La Revanché burst. Two persons were killed and sixty injured. It is expected that twenty of the latter will die. THE DAKOTA.

Reports from Amiwch state that everything mov able is being taken off the wrecked steamer Dakote, in addition to the cargo.

THE PAPAL HIBRARCHY OF SCOTLAND The Pope, replying yesterday to the Scotch pilgrims now in Rome, promised to reconstitute the hierarchy of Scotland when the number of Catholics was suffi-

THE CORN TRADE IN ENGLAND. The usual weekly review of the British corn trad says :_ "A tayorable change occurred in the weather at the beginning of last week. It is doubtful whether the backward season has done any serious harm With warm weather, which it is reasonable to expect now, the fears entertained in some districts will be dissipated. Spring sowing, even in late districts, is now finished. It is stated that in Cambridgeshire the acreage devoted to wheat is small. In Scotland the weather has been dry, but very cold, the pastures are in an almost hopelessly backward state and warm rain ment has, in great measure, subsided. Business at country markets has been quiet, the principal noticeable leature has been the tenacity with which farmers held wheat. This, coupled with quusaily light offerings, both at provincial exchanges and in Mark Line, leads to the conclusion that the quantity of hom grown wheat in farmers' hands is so small that they

are determined to hold out for extreme prices. Since the blockade of the Black Sea no political event has occurred directly affecting the interests of the grain trade. This absence of fresh extraneou support, coupied with a change to more seasonable eather, accounts for the decline of one shilling to two shillings which has taken place for the second time on the values of wheat from the recent highest point. It may, therefore, be considered a fair inference that until supplies show a marked increase the .future ccurss of prices will be to a targe extent dependent upon political influences. The only source whence it is probable we shall receive increased imports is Ru sta. Present appearances do not favor the supposition that the exigencies of war will interfere with shipments from St. Petersburg, where the accumulated stocks of wheat and oats are undoubtedly large. Still the situation is critical enough to warrant firmness on the part of holders now that granary stocks in London are certainly at a very low ebb. The sales of English wheat lust week were 32,775 quarters, at sixty shillings six pence, against 45,291, at forty-five shillings two peace the provious year.

The weather here yesterday was wet and cold up to about noon, when it suddenly cleared.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 16, 1877.

The second Spring Meeting at Newmarket commenced to-day, the principal event on the programme being the Newmarket Spring Handicap, which brought out a field of ten horses. La Sauteusc, against whom seven to one was laid at the start, proved the v.ctor, with Coruleus, with five to three against him, in the second place, thereby saving his stakes. Brigila, with eleven to one against her, came in third. The following is a

The following is a

SURMARY.

THE NEWMARKET SPRING HANDICAP, of 15 sovs. each, 10 forfest, with 200 added, for three year old and upward, the second to save his stake; with penalties for winners after the publication of the weights. Breiby Stakes course (24 subs.).

Count F. de Lagrange's b. m. La Sauteuse, by Manat-Arms, out of First Lady, 5 years old.

1 Mr. Alexander Baintzzi's br. n. Corulbus, by Beadsman, out of Bas Bieu, 5 years old.

2 Mr. Alexander's ch. f. Briglia, by Thunderbott, out of Habena, 3 years old.

3 THE WINNER.

La Sauteuse was bred in France, by Count de Lagrange, ber present owner. She has yen many races.

grange, her present owner. She has run many races, but this is the second time that we have any recollection of her winning. As a three-year-old she ran six races walk-over for the Rous Stakes, at Goodwood. Last year she rau nine times without a victory. The victory yesterday was over a good field, and us she has six more engagements this year she may be again suc

MEXICO.

cessful.

LOS PRONUNCIADOS -- A NEW REVOLUTION IN-CUBATING.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1877.

The Galveston News has a special despatch from Cagle Pass which says that General Paz Valdes, with 600 soldiers, in the district of the Rio Grande, State of consoldiers, in the district of the Lerdo govern-conshuits, Mexico, pronounced for the Lerdo government Sunday morning, and is now in possession of the whole district of the kilo Grande, excepting the town of Piedras Negras. It is understood that he will attack that town in four or five days. The public buildings there are beavily barricaded. SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ELECTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE-WILLARD THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE-WHAT THE RE-SULT INDICATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMNA, May 15, 1877. The contest for Chief Justice of this State, as was foretold in the Heralo several weeks ago, resulted today in the election of Judge Willard. The fight, which has been in progress for the past month, was decided last night in the caucus held by the democrats, and which lasted from eight P. M. until three A. M. to-

A CLOSE CONTEST. That the contest was close is sufficiently indicated by the fact of the length of time the caucus was in session and by the further one that twenty-five ballots were taken before the final decision was reached. At three o'clock Judge Willard commanded 40 votes of the so given, the remainder being divided among his several rivals. Oft repeated ballotings had failed to shake his position, and at the hour named the arrival on the morning train of two additional members who had been absent on leave, but who were hurried to the

on the morning train of two additional members who had been absent on leave, but who were hurried to the caucus immediately upon reaching the city, and one of whom cest his vote in favor of Willard, ended the struggle by giving him 41 votes, a bare plurality of the whole number. This one vote, however, as was well understood beforehand, carried with it in the subsequent election the entire vote of the caucus, and when the two houses met to-day in joint assembly he received on the lirst ballot 86 out of the whole number of 130 votes cast.

Action of the REPUBLICANS.

The republicans he'd out against him to the last, with two exceptions in the Senate and three in the House. The announcement of the result was received with prolound silence, which was in tuesly asgnificant sign in view of the excitement and enthusiasm generally manifested in this spection on such occasions.

A victority for Hampton.

This fact leads to the observation that this anomalous election of a republican candidate by democratic votes is not to be considered a victory for either party, but rather as that of Governor Hampton, who claims to represent both sides. He supported Judge Whilard's claims with all his strength, and but for his support.

Facture of the Edwickers

Governor Hampton chose to make this contest the touchstone of his own popularity and party strength, and the domocrate did not care to ignore the expressed preference of their great leader on this the first eccasion of its being put to the crucial test. They have compiled with his wishes for his sake, and nothing more. They consider that he has made, perhaps, a dangerous experiment, for the consequences of which they will certainly hold him alone responsible, and they now regard their own unwilling work of to-day with feelings of scarcely concealed apprehension.

REPUBLICANS DISSATISPIED. ACUSION.

REPUBLICANS DISSATISFIED.

The republicans are wholly disastisted, and make no secret of their chagrin and disappointment. Judge Wilard's many friends are, of course, etated, and confidently look to his future course to justify the wisdom of Governor Hampton's choice of him to fill the highest judicial position in the gift of the State.

A CONFEDERATE CELEBRATION.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LOST CAUSE-THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEWMARKET, VA. -BRECKENRIDGE'S VIC-TORY OVER SIGEL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWMARKET, Va., May 15, 1877.

To-day, the thirteenth anniversary of the battle of Newmarket, was bright and beatiful. Ever since daylight all the roads leading to the town were througed. Long excursion trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Valley roads brought hundreds from Winchester Staunton and all intermediate places for a hundred miles along the Valley of Virginia. By eleven o'clock several thousand people had gathered on the old battle ground near the famous Massanutten Gap.

battle ground near the famous Massanutten osp.

THE PROCESSION.

A long procession was headed by a remnant of the
Twelith Virginia Conicelerate cavalry, Coincil Grandstall. The military organizations comprised battalions of volunteer infantry and artillery from Staunton and Harrisonburg and remnants of the Tenth
and Eighth Virginia Conicelerate artillery. On reachthe stand thirteen guns were fired by the

ton and Harrisonburg and remnants of the Tenth and Eighth Virginia Contederate artillery. On reaching the stand thirteen guns were fired by the Staunton artillery, and among the several brass bands present was the lamous Stonewall Band, which followed Jackson through his memorable campaigns.

The exercises at the stand opened by prayer by Rev. S. Henkel. A beautiful memorial elegy, commemorating the battle and victory written by Prolessor Joseph Solyards and read by Judge Calvert, was well received, after which General John Echols, of Staunton, who commanded with distinguished galantry the left wing of Breckenridge, afterward and Character of General Breckenridge, afterward Confederate Secretary of War. He also gave a vivid description of the battle in which 3,000 Confederates, under General Breckenridge, defeated 10,000 federals under General Breckenridge, defeated 10,000 federates under General Br

JOSEPH LEWIS' MILLIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., May 15, 1877. The case of the will of Joseph L. Lewis, who gave all his property to the United States government, which day, was adjourned to Saturday next at Newark. Mr. J. J. Perry, of New York, stated that he appeared for four claimants, a son and three grandsons of Mr. Lewis, who reside in Brooklyn.

BOND FORGERY CASES POSTPONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., May 15, 1877. The argument in the Newark bond torgery case which was to have been made pefore the United State

District Court to-day, on a motion to quash the indict-ments against Somerville and Engel, was postponed until Thursday, on account of the absence of Judge Dittembedler, or New York.

STEAMER SUNK. THREE OF THE CREW PROBABLY DEOWNED

BOAT AND CARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

New Orleans, May 15, 1877.

The Baton Rouge steamer Sandy No. 2, while on her trip down last night struck a log some five miles above here at about midnight and soon after com-menced sinking. The alarm was at once given and the passengers rushed to the upper deck. the passengers rushed to the upper deck. Some saved themselves on cotton bales, while most of the women and children were placed in the yawl and landed safely. The steamer, buoyed up by the cotton, floated down the river with the water two feet deep in the cabin. When passing here skiffs went out to her and took off the rest of the passengers and crew. It is supposed that three of the latter were lost. The boat turned over, and how lies bottom upward five miles below here. She, as well as most of the cargo, consisting of cotton seed, sugar and some cattle, will be a total loss. The boat's papers, books, money and everything else in the office went down with her.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES,
WASHINGTON, May 16-1 A. M. Indications. For New England, failing barometer, northwesterly

rinds, shifting southeast or southwest, stationary or higher temperature, increasing cloudiness and rain For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer,

stationary or rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds, increasing cloudiness and general rains. For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, slight change of pressuregor temperature, east to south winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Western Guit States, slight change of pressure or temperature, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, south to west winds, stationary or rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, with

For the lake region, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain and southeast to southwest winds, followed at Western stations by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

The Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary at and below Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escapaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erio and Budalo,

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the

temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-1876, 1877, 3 A. M. 53 56 3:30 P. M. 67 6 A. M. 53 66 6 P. M. 61 9 A. 61 67 9 P. M. 56 12 M. 65 81 12 P. M. 55

HERRING AND SEAL FISHERIES

HALIPAN, May 15, 1877. Advices from the Magdalen Islands to yesterday announce that ninety British and American vessels are engaged in herring fishing. All expect full cargoes.

The fish are destined for European markets. The island scaling vessels have not yet arrived from the ice. Fears are entertained that large quantities of critice are in the gulf, north and west of the islands. American fishermen on Sunday rescued two men alive from the schooler Codseeker, which capsized the previous Wednesday off Cape Sable.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman Randall L. Gioson, of Louisiana; General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia; William Inman, of Liverpool, and Judge P. Ord, of California, are at the New York. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarie. Congressmen T. J. Quinn, of Albany, and E. Kirk Hart, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan. Governor B. F. Potts and Congressional Delegate Martin Maginnis, of Montana, and Lieutenant Governor Francis B. Loomis, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort. Daniel Robinson, Vice President of the Troy and Boston Rallroad Company, is at the Windsor. Jerome B. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Westminster. General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is at the Glisey. John A. Bentley, United States Commissioner of Pensions, and Colonol William Goddard, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue. Professor T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, is at the St. Denis.

A.—
NEW YORK, May 10, 1877.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Eq.;—
Diak SIR—
Our great confidence in your railroad management induces us to address you this note. We are interested in the Michigan Central Railroad Company and believe that a change in its direction is desirable.
This road, which in common with many of the Western railroads, has been seriously affected by incurring questionable liabilities, we believe can be relieved from its difficulties and again have confidence restored to it by being brought in close alliance with the roads under your control. To accomplish this we offer you our proxies to be used in the coming election by you in such manner as you shall deem for the best interests of the company.
Yours very respectfully.

for the best interests of the Yous very respectfully. RUSSELL SAGE. C. J. OSHORN. HENRY N. SMITH. THOMAS SLOUOMB. D. P. MORGAN. B. L. HOLTON & CO., CHASE & ATKINS, H. H. COOK. GEORGE H. CHASE,

Messes. Russell Sage, C. J. Osborn, Verrilye & Co., Camarn & Co., D. P. Morgan, Chase & Atkins, Thomas Slocome, Delayield & Firth, H. N. Srith and others—Tour communication of May 10 is received. Your composition of May 10 is received. Your composition, the Michigan Central Railroad Company stock, to be used by me for the best interest of the company is highly apprecipated. of proxies of the Michigan Central Railroad Company stock, to be used by me for the best interest of the company is highly appreciated. I have no desire to increase the cuties already devolving upon me in railroad management of the reflect upon the official ection of the Michigan Central road, with whom I have the most friendly relations. I am, however, a stockholder in the company and will say to you that if I receive your proxies I sand use them as in my judgment will best promote the interests of the company. I leave the city to morrow and expect to return about the 9th of June, when the subject can be further discussed.

Very truly yours,

NEW YORK, May 12, 1877.

Messrs, Chase & Atkins, Bankers Mesrs. Chase & Atkins, Bankers,
GENTLEMEN—

Referring to the above correspondence, we should be
pleased to have you receive proxies for the purpose indicated. We believe a policy of management such as is
pursued unon the roads now controlled by Mr. Vanderbit will result in important reforms in great economies,
and in the harmonizing of condicting interests to the ultimate benefit of the stockholders, and that the changes
thereby contemplated will command their confidence and
that of the public generally.

Respectfully yours,
RUSSELL SAGE.

D. P. MORGAN,

RUSSELL SAGE.

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